

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. MARCH 28 1865.

NO. 442.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
A. G. HODGES & CO.
at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock

is..... \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up is..... 60,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (not in the safe of the Company)..... 50,327 42

Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed..... 42,500 00

Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight per cent. interest..... 6,229 66

Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Directors on 60 days notice..... 40,000 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest..... 110,001 98

Premium and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest..... 21,151 12

Amounts due from agents and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid..... 9,685 64

Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest..... 580 74

Office furniture, iron safe, &c..... 949 45

Revenue stamps..... 45 95

Total..... \$ 281,471 96

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors..... none.

2d. Losses adjusted and not due..... none.

3d. Losses unadjusted..... none.

4th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, \$4,000, 1 policy \$3,000*..... 7,000

5th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz:

630 policies in force insuring in the aggregate..... 2,152,800 00

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful encounter. The other of \$3,000, because of the party having died with *dolorum tremens*. Both cases waiting judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI, { ss.
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. } ss.
Samuel Will, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash or hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unincumbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, President.

W. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE,
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI, { ss.
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. } ss.
I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the journal of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNDONY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file hereto.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 1st day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-
ly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864—tw—329.

MISCELLANY.

[From the St. James' Magazine.]

DREAMLAND.

Out of the sweet old legends Beckons a fair white hand, And silvery, bell-like voices Tell of an unknown land,

Where magic roses blossom In the evening's golden light. And the air is laden with fragrance From the lilies' silver white.

The trees, with their waving branches, Murmur a fairy song, And the brooklet merrily dances As it ripples and gurgles along.

And tender, enchanting love songs Float on the balmy breeze, And the heart's unspeakable longing By their music iss at ease.

Would that my steps could reach it, That happy flower stand, For all my earthly afflictions Would cease in that fairy land.

Out in dreams I see it, In its glamour bright and fair, But with daylight's earliest glimmer It vanishes into air.

From Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.

UNCLE GODFREY.

[CONCLUDED.]

That night, Mr. and Mrs. Latimer, when their pleasant guest had gone to bed, and all the house was quiet, discussed Uncle Godfrey.

Mr. Latimer, with all his amiability, was much irritated at the brutality and rudeness of the rich, suspicious old boaster.

"But, my dear Fred," said Mrs. Latimer, "remember the children, and bear with uncle. Remember we have expectations, and do think of those dreadful bills, and how little we have to meet them."

"My dear Jane," said her husband, "I could do anything for your sake and for the children's, but I really cannot bear this man's insolence. Every kind word he attributes to our hopes of his money—bother his money!"

"Fred!"

"I tell you, Jane, I cannot and will not bear this mean suspicion. My ideal may be somewhat blunted by poverty, but still I am not all earth yet, and bear it I will not. If I am civil to him, remember, Jane, it is because he is your relation."

The next day was Christmas day, and Uncle Godfrey was led to church triumphantly by Mr. Latimer and the children, and encircled in a bower of holly, and under an emblazoned rural monument to the memory of Gen. Runagates, a hero of the old American war.

At dinner that day Uncle Godfrey was severe on country churches.

"Too much coughing," he said. "Ugh! why do you allow that chorus of coughing old women in the aisle? They are all deaf! They only come to advertise themselves as wanting new shoes and fresh cloaks. Ugh!

I know them. How the ducks quacked when you were reading, and how that donkey brayed when you were reading those bams, as if rejoicing at another fool's marriage. Latimer, you shoot over the people's heads. What on earth do you chaw-bacons care about the Antinomian sect and the errors of the Welsh Pelagius. Bah! Follow them into their daily life; they don't know how to live on earth yet; make them fit for that before you go any further. You girl, don't you grin there, but give me some beer. Jane, do you teach Dora to eat with her knife, and George to throw bread-crums at little Willie? Thank Heaven I'm a bachelor!"

At whist, his favorite game, Uncle Godfrey was still more terrible. He always refused to take dummy. He stamped with his wooden leg if his partner forgot the thirteenth card, or lost a trick by any momentary absence of mind. If the game went well and there was any long sequence of success, he grew malicious and openly hinted that his opponent was losing on purpose to please him—an insult to his wife and Mr. Latimer resented the accusation.

"They always do it at the Fitzsimmonses," replied Uncle Godfrey, "I never lose there. They let me win shillings, in hopes one day they'll turn to guineas; but I'll outlive them yet. That Fitzsimmons is weak in his chest. By the way, how's your chest, Latimer? I thought your voice weaker than it used to be. George, don't make that noise with the humming-top. Jane, do you ever flog that boy?"

"Uncle," said Mrs. Latimer at breakfast on the seventh day of the visit, "I have arranged with Mrs. Benson to go to-morrow to see Melcombe—it is one of our show places; you must not return without seeing that."

"Hate show places, cold, damp rooms, fussy, pompous housekeepers, too proud to tell you anything; willing enough to take large fees; hurried, and see nothing. No, I go back to-morrow."

"To-morrow!" cried Mr. and Mrs. Latimer in a breath, for they had grown accustomed to the old bachelor's *brusquerie*, and began to be amused with his shrewd honesty and caustic frankness.

"To-morrow—said to-morrow when I came—and meant what I said. Sponde on you no longer; poor people. Besides, all my port's gone—can't drink cat-sups and logwood. I and my wooden leg go to morrow. Glad of it, ain't you, Dora? George, come here and polish my wooden leg. Willy, give uncle a kiss, and go to bed, it is getting late. You'll be a happy family tomorrow, old Uncle Godfrey back in his den."

The Fitzsimmonses sniggered maliciously.

Death has already hoisted the storm signal for me. Good by. Don't let the children eat too much. When I die I shall leave you a set of china, just to remember me. Good by, Latimer; good by Dora, dear; good-by, Jane, my love; good by Willy, pet; good-by, George—I liked my visit, though you did let me win at whist?"

The train slid off.

"Well, somehow or other, I miss him," said Mrs. Latimer.

Her husband did not assent very warmly to his wife's remark. An odd thought had struck him as the children ran laughing and bounding on before their father and mother.

"How strange it would be, Jane," said the good, thoughtful man, turning on the frost-bound hill to watch the train, now a mere swift, black caterpillar in the valley—"how strange it would be, if, instead of dying with a struggle and a wrench, or in slow pain and decay as we do now, when men were to die, a mysterious summons should come in black letters warning us, on a certain day and hour, to be at the nearest railway station. Then, that we should go, after a calm but ineffably solemn farewell, and at the appointed hour a mysterious black train, spirit-driven, should arrive, and an irresistible influence should force us then to mount into the carriage, and be borne off swiftly, quietly, into the inscrutable far distance."

"Oh, Fred, how can you think of such very horrid things?" said Mrs. Latimer.

"Well, do you know some how or other, I do miss Uncle Godfrey."

"And so do we," cried the children.

"Poor Uncle Godfrey," said "Tot."

"Will he ever come to see us again?"

"Hurrah! here's my knife, papa," cried George.

"It's chinai," said Dora.

"Give me some of it," cried "Tot," whose head had not yet grown above the level of the table, and therefore could see nothing of the interior of the mysterious hamper.

The Latimers had long ceased to entertain any hope of a legacy, but hope now rose again in their eyes.

"Hurrah! here's my knife, papa," cried George.

"It's chinai," said Dora.

"Give me some of it," cried "Tot," whose head had not yet grown above the level of the table, and therefore could see nothing of the interior of the mysterious hamper.

The Latimers had long ceased to entertain any hope of a legacy, but hope now rose again in their eyes.

"Hurrah! here's my knife, papa," cried George.

"It's chinai," said Dora.

"Give me some of it," cried "Tot," whose head had not yet grown above the level of the table, and therefore could see nothing of the interior of the mysterious hamper.

The Latimers had long ceased to entertain any hope of a legacy, but hope now rose again in their eyes.

"Hurrah! here's my knife, papa," cried George.

"It's chinai," said Dora.

"Give me some of it," cried "Tot," whose head had not yet grown above the level of the table, and therefore could see nothing of the interior of the mysterious hamper.

The Latimers had long ceased to entertain any hope of a legacy, but hope now rose again in their eyes.

"Hurrah! here's my knife, papa," cried George.

"It's chinai," said Dora.

"Give me some of it," cried "Tot," whose head had not yet grown above the level of the table, and therefore could see nothing of the interior of the mysterious hamper.

The Latimers had long ceased to entertain any hope of a legacy, but hope now rose again in their eyes.

"Hurrah! here's my knife, papa," cried George.

"It's chinai," said Dora.

"Give me some of it," cried "Tot," whose head had not yet grown above the level of the table, and therefore could see nothing of the interior of the mysterious hamper.

The Latimers had long ceased to entertain any hope of a legacy, but hope now rose again in their eyes.

"Hurrah! here's my knife, papa," cried George.

"It's chinai," said Dora.

"Give me some of it," cried "Tot," whose head had not yet grown above the level of the table, and therefore could see nothing of the interior of the mysterious hamper.

The Latimers had long ceased to entertain any hope of a legacy, but hope now rose again in their eyes.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 28, 1865.

Burning of Columbia, S. C.

The Correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following account of the origin of the fires at Columbia and Charlotte:

It was discovered on advancing through the city that Wade Hampton had had large quantities of cotton piled in the street. The bales had been cut open, the cotton pulled out loosely, and remained all ready for the torch. In several places it was actually on fire. A high wind was blowing at the time, which had scattered the cotton through the trees, and on the house tops and piazzas, and verandahs, the effect being in many places as if a snow-storm had fallen on the city. The fire had been set to the cotton, the citizens said by Wheeler's men, who were the last to leave the town. The wind abating, the efforts which our men made to extinguish the flames were apparently successful.

Toward evening a strong south-westerly gale came up, which fanned the smouldering embers, and the half extinguished cotton into a blaze, and wafted the newly burning tufts of the cotton on to the roofs and into the open windows and doors of the houses through a large portion of the city. At the same time a man who had a store filled with provisions which belonged to the rebel Government, and to which our soldiers were helping themselves, himself set his store on fire. From the burning cotton, which had blown from the bales, the city was soon on fire in as many as twenty places, the soldiers endeavoring, every where, to arrest the flames, the citizens either suddenly looking on or rushing wildly about, and in either case making no effort to stop the fire. Our escaped prisoners were to be seen rushing to the houses of those who had befriended them, and calling on the soldiers for help, and they worked along and earnestly to save the property of those who had been kind to their comrades. Before morning, however, nearly the whole city was in ashes. Nearly three thousand houses had been destroyed. The old Capitol was burned, and the new one somewhat damaged. The bank-note and Treasury buildings, where the rebel notes were engraved and printed, were entirely burned. The Sisters of Mercy Home was burned, and all the hotels. Only one church was destroyed.

* * * * *

From Columbia we marched toward Charlotte, destroying the railroad as we went. The 20th Corps entered Winnsborough on the 21st, about forty-two miles from Columbia, on the Charlotte Road. On entering the town, some of the largest buildings were found to be on fire. Upon inquiry, it was discovered that the houses had been fired by Mrs. Landale who had a quantity of cotton stored in the building, and which she said "she would destroy to keep the Yankees from getting it."

In this way a large portion of this very pretty town was burned. Here we found many rebels from Charleston who had moved their household furniture, &c., to a safe place (as they thought) from Yankee invasion. The town was carefully taken care of, and the guards left by General Geary were sent by the rebels, when they entered the town after us, unharmed into our lines.

The Red River Expedition.

In the United States Supreme Court, yesterday, the case of the United States, appellants, vs. seventy-two bales of cotton, Elizabeth Alexander, claimant, was elaborately argued by the respective counsel and decided; Chief Justice Chase delivering the opinion of the court.

A large quantity of cotton was seized upon land by a naval force, (Rear Admiral D. D. Porter commanding,) which had ascended Red river, in Louisiana, and the portion in question having been carried to Illinois, was there labelled as prize of war by naval capture, in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.

Elizabeth Alexander, claiming to be a loyal owner of the cotton, intervened in that court, and the decision was rendered in her favor, and, consequently, adversely to the United States and the naval captors. The United States appealed, and in the argument before the Supreme Court, among other highly important questions, the point was discussed as to the validity, under the prize laws, of a naval capture not made within tide-water limits.

The Chief Justice said that there could be no seizure as prizes of war, of private property, by the navy on the inland waters of the United States, or on land, since the acts of Congress of 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864. The cotton in question was not, therefore, prize of war. This disposed of the claims of the naval captors, under the prize laws of the United States. But it did not necessarily follow that the cotton was to go back to the owner. If the capture which was made prejudiced the loyal owner, she has a recourse in the act of 12th March, 1863, section 3, under which she may, any time within two years after the war, recover in the Court of Claims. The court thought that this property should have been turned over to the Treasury agents, to be disposed of under the act of 12th March referred to, applicable to captured and abandoned property.

The libel in the Illinois court was dismissed, and the status of the cotton is understood to be similar to that of property abandoned by rebel owners, or taken possession of by miscellaneous military seizures, and subject to the general regulations governing such interests.

As this decision will fix the rule for millions of dollars worth of property captured by the navy under like circumstances, it is quite important.

In answer to an argument that the territory where the seventy-two bales of cotton, in question, was seized was conquered or loyal territory, from the fact that an election was held, or attempted to be held, at the time of the seizure, the Chief Justice said the argument did not hold, as the territory was in possession of the enemy, and the cotton was seized in the midst of actual hostilities; that the enemy continued to hold it; that the Government was repulsed; hence an election, held under such circumstances, had no force or effect, was not legal and conferred no rights. All elections held in that portion of Louisiana where the authority of the Government has been asserted, where the flag floats unmolested, were legal.—*Wash. Republican.*

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 9.

Wigfall's "A Curse to His Country."

Senator Wigfall, who has been pursuing a very extraordinary and very reprehensible course during the whole of the present session of Congress, seemed inspired, in his speech of Tuesday night, by a desire to surpass all his previous offences against the public interest. His speech was violent,

unpatriotic, and censorable in the highest degree; devoted to the advocacy of extreme fancies, and to the abuse of those who stand infinitely higher than he in the public confidence. He denounced the Virginia Legislature as "one horse concern," (where were our Senators that they had no word of rebuke?) denounced the press, poured out his bitterness upon the President, and demanded that he and the Vice President should resign.

There is, perhaps, not a patriot in the land who will not think that Mr. Wigfall should himself take the advice he gives, and resign his seat in the Senate. Had he done so at the beginning of the session, a great deal of time would have been saved to that body, which has been far worse than wasted. One of the last speeches which the writer heard in the old United States Senate was from Mr. Wigfall, in which he defied the North and almost invited them to the battle. Little did we then expect, when the war should indeed come, to see him pursue the course which has made his further service during the session now about to close as evil and a curse to his country.

The Rebel Government—Legislation in Secret Session.

There has probably been nothing in the proceedings of the rebel Congress which exhibits more clearly the rapid progress which that body has made toward pure oligarchy, than the practice in which it now constantly indulges, of transacting all business of importance in "secret session."

In the earlier part of the war, nothing was discussed in this way, except matters actually pertaining to, or affecting the movements of the armies in the field; but during the last two years, nothing, or next to nothing, has been debated with open doors, except declaratory resolutions, addresses, and proclamations.

As soon as a bill is brought up which promises to affect any important interest, or introduce any important change, the first whimper of opposition to it is a signal for going into "secret session," and from this moment nothing more is heard of the measure until it has been either enacted or rejected.

We need hardly say that a body legislating in secret is oligarchy in one of its most odious forms—the forms which has made the history of Venice a record more hateful to liberty than that of any European despotism. A despot, let his conduct be ever so outrageous, at least assumes openly the responsibility of his acts, and presents himself to the public eye as a shining mark for criticism and reprobation. But an assembly which makes laws behind lock and key is, in reality, a despot, who has not only got rid of his conscience, but of all sensitivity to the feelings, wishes or ideas of his fellow-men. An assembly, in which the action of its individual members is concealed from the public gaze, is, in fact, or may readily become, the most tremendous engine of tyranny that the wit of man can devise.

Obligation, divided among even a dozen men, has as the history of all corporation shows, no terror for any body, and practically places no restraint on misconduct. When divided amongst two or three hundred, it is, of course, still more powerless, when, as is the case under the system of "secret societies" the precise share of each member of a legislature, in the formation of its decisions, cannot be fixed, the public practically loses all control over it.

The Times city article alludes to probable shipments of gold to New York, owing to the dullness in exchange, consequent on the heavy supplies of Federal bonds to the Continent, and the arrival at New York of the cotton captured at Savannah.

M. De Montholon has been appointed French Minister to Washington, and M. Dano Minister to Mexico.

loyal and a disloyal Judge, and that, while he wouldn't enter at all into the question whether Congress could or could not diminish his salary during his term of office, he begged to suggest to Judge Merrick that Congress might upset his *c-d* court!

The Judge was immensely indignant, and sent the letter to the President. The President referred it in due course to Secretary Chase. The Secretary sent for the Treasurer. When the bluff, grizzly-moustached old fellow entered the office, looking for all the world like a great good-humored bulldog, Mr. Chase quietly handed him the letter. "Well," said the Treasurer. "Well," said the Secretary, "You wrote it?" "Yes; but, Mr. Secretary, but—but—if I'd known he was going to send it to you, I'd have made it—a good deal worse!" Mr. Chase did his best to look solemn, and understood the line of paternal remonstrance. "But, General, there ought to be proper official courtesy, at least, between the co-ordinate branches of the Government." "But I said exactly what I thought," persisted the obtuse Treasurer. Mr. Chase still looked like a Rip Van Winkle reposed of four years, and begins to rub his eyes, and to wonder if it be the Confederates are but pirates. For three or four years the Southern traitors have sailed the ocean as clearly pirates as any freebooters that ever scuttled a ship, and now John Bull—than whom no one has a deeper interest in commerce—is about to ask if the Confederate government disposes of neutral vessels without adjudication by a Prize Court. There has never been any Confederate Prize Court, save such as sat upon the deck of every Confederate steamer. It is about time for the English Government to enter upon the study of International law, after having not only furnished the vessels that have been engaged in the piracy, but shielded the pirates after they had committed their felonies.—*Cleveland Herald.*

We are glad that so eminent a financial authority as the *Economist* has admitted what has long been claimed by the financiers of America—the immense productivity of labor and consequent wealth of America. A foreign traveler in our Union, not seeing so much of the signs of accumulated wealth, though finding every mark of individual well-being, is disposed to underrate the national wealth. But it must be borne in mind that the immensely larger portion of the wealth of every country is produced each year. The profits of the annual labor in America are immense. We have always understood here that the capacity of this country to bear taxation and thus pay debts, could hardly be measured. With a wise system of taxation, falling especially on luxuries, and large objects, a steady accumulation by fixed legislation of a sinking fund each year, and the raising money for the war as little as possible by currency, and as much as possible by loans, we shall bear even two thousand millions of debt as easily as poorer countries in Europe bear their hundreds of thousands. The whole people own the debt. They are willing to pay anything for their nationality. They are rich enough to endure immense taxation. Who can doubt the financial ability with such resources, backed by such loyal impulses of the people to meet the indebtedness of the Government.—*N. Y. Com. Path-Finder.*

The London Star repudiates the rumors of a possible war between England and America.

The French Minister of Public Instruction renders his resignation, but Napoleon refuses to accept it.

The London Times says: "The signs of Confederate exhaustion have brought us to that turning point which places us within sight of the final scene and the part we shall be called on to play in it if the Federal Government maintains a quarrel with England in the shape of claims which she does not acknowledge. The question we have to address ourselves to is simply whether they can go to war with us for a prospect of success. If they can, they certainly will!"

The Times argues that the Washington Government will show its wisdom by not attacking immediately on the conclusion of peace. But it will be for English statesmen, at the proper time, to see that the quarrel is not allowed to hang over till it suits American convenience.

The Times city article alludes to probable shipments of gold to New York, owing to the dullness in exchange, consequent on the heavy supplies of Federal bonds to the Continent, and the arrival at New York of the cotton captured at Savannah.

M. De Montholon has been appointed French Minister to Washington, and M. Dano Minister to Mexico.

The Locality of the Last Ditch.

We should not be surprised if, when Richmond had fallen, and the discomfited leaders of the insurrection had been driven from every city and almost every house in the South, they might still find one safe place of retreat. It is in the State of New Jersey, and among the members of its legislature, whose devotion to the rebellion seems to be as ardent as that of any journalist at Richmond, and whose hatred of the loyal army as malignant as that of any bushwhacker of the Valley.

This New Jersey Legislature has recently distinguished itself by voting against the amendment of the constitution which proposes to remove from the statute-book the odious cause of this bloody civil war. It has had the proud satisfaction also recently of voting against an act to give the right of suffrage to the brave Jerseymen in the field, who are exposing life and limb in defence of the constitution and the government. But the degrading littleness of its spirit was, perhaps, most strikingly exhibited the other day, when a bill was before the Assembly to incorporate an association in Sussex county, for raising a monument to those natives of the county who had fallen in the military service, engaged "in the suppression of the present unholy rebellion."

This New Jersey Legislature has recently distinguished itself by voting against the amendment of the constitution which proposes to remove from the statute-book the odious cause of this bloody civil war. It has had the proud satisfaction also recently of voting against an act to give the right of suffrage to the brave Jerseymen in the field, who are exposing life and limb in defence of the constitution and the government. But the degrading littleness of its spirit was, perhaps, most strikingly exhibited the other day, when a bill was before the Assembly to incorporate an association in Sussex county, for raising a monument to those natives of the county who had fallen in the military service, engaged "in the suppression of the present unholy rebellion."

As soon as the preamble was read, a Mr. H. J. jumped up and moved that the word "unholy" be stricken out, and his Democrat friends carried the amendment. It was proved that even a Government of freeholders was not what they aimed at, but a Government of wealthy men, large landed proprietors—what, in short, Aristotle calls an oligarchy, without any responsibility, or show of responsibility to the rest of the community. Governor Brown, in his late message, denounces the "secret session" as part of that machinery created by the Richmond leaders for the destruction of Southern liberty, in very strong terms, and demands that they shall be abandoned, and that all legislative proceedings shall be public, so that the country may know by whom and by what arguments the various measures of government are assailed or degraded, and for what reasons and with what views they are passed.

Much of the practical interest of this matter is of course destroyed by the probability that the present Confederate Congress is the last that will ever meet. But it will, nevertheless, always possess considerable importance for the philosopher and historian, as a very suggestive indication of the course that the Confederacy would have run, had it succeeded—for the secret aims of its leading managers, and in fact as a key to many of the most singular problems of "this strange eventful history."—*N. Y. Times.*

Another Case.

Agate, the Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, follows up his account of "Secessionists Rebuked" which appeared in our last issue, with another Case:

"General Spinner's letter to the Nashville fool calls up another performance of his. Shortly after the passage of the first tax bill, Judge Merrick, then of the District Supreme Court (son-in-law to vinegar and venerable ex-Governor and would-be Governor Wickliffe of Kentucky), wrote to complain of the deduction of his tax from the amount of his salary, and entered into an elaborate argument to prove that Congress had no right to diminish his salary during his incumbency of the office. About the same time Gen. Spinner received a letter from a Delaware Judge suggesting that there was some mistake in deducting his tax, as he didn't think enough had been taken out.

"The General sent a copy of this letter to Judge Merrick, simply saying that he wanted to let him see the difference between a

of our people to pay, he entertains little doubt that where a debt is so universally held and where a population is so well off, the tax would be paid with but little grumbling. He does not see why an American "farmer," or artisan should not be willing to pay for the American nationality, or dignity, or safety, or whatever we consider it as much as the British banker's clerk for the British—namely, three shillings on the pound. Grumblings there would be, but there are grumblings also from English rate-payers, and yet the poorest pay with little opposition. There might be many difficulties in collecting, but experience and ingenuity would gradually perfect modes of raising the taxes which would be the most effective and the least annoying. And, as he justly argues, it is hard to fix a limit to the amount of indirect taxes on luxuries which might be raised from so rich a people. His final candid conclusion is that the European public have not at all estimated correctly the American ability to bear taxation.

We are glad that so eminent a financial authority as the *Economist* has admitted what has long been claimed by the financiers of America—the immense productivity of labor and consequent wealth of America.

What is Piracy?—It seems a marvel that statesmen of this nineteenth century should hesitate as to pronouncing the privateering of the Confederate States bold piracy.

And yet they do. The English House of Commons seem to be waking from its Rip Van Winkle repose of four years, and begins to rub its eyes, and to wonder if it be the Confederates are but pirates. For three or four years the Southern traitors have sailed the ocean as clearly pirates as any freebooters that ever scuttled a ship, and now John Bull—than whom no one has a deeper interest in commerce—is about to ask if the Confederate government disposes of neutral vessels without adjudication by a Prize Court. There has never been any Confederate Prize Court, save such as sat upon the deck of every Confederate steamer. It is about time for the English Government to enter upon the study of International law, after having not only furnished the vessels that have been engaged in the piracy, but shielded the pirates after they had committed their felonies.—*Cleveland Herald.*

WHAT IS PIRACY?—It seems a marvel that statesmen of this nineteenth century should hesitate as to pronouncing the privateering of the Confederate States bold piracy.

And yet they do. The English House of Commons seem to be waking from its Rip Van Winkle repose of four years, and begins to rub its eyes, and to wonder if it be the Confederates are but pirates.

For three or four years the Southern traitors have sailed the ocean as clearly pirates as any freebooters that ever scuttled a ship, and now John Bull—than whom no one has a deeper interest in commerce—is about to ask if the Confederate government disposes of neutral vessels without adjudication by a Prize Court.

There has never been any Confederate Prize Court, save such as sat upon the deck of every Confederate steamer. It is about time for the English Government to enter upon the study of International law, after having not only furnished the vessels that have been engaged in the piracy, but shielded the pirates after they had committed their felonies.—*Cleveland Herald.*

WHAT IS PIRACY?—It seems a marvel that statesmen of this nineteenth century should hesitate as to pronouncing the privateering of the Confederate States bold piracy.

And yet they do. The English House of Commons seem to be waking from its Rip Van Winkle repose of four years, and begins to rub its eyes, and to wonder if it be the Confederates are but pirates.

For three or four years the Southern traitors have sailed the ocean as clearly pirates as any freebooters that ever scuttled a ship, and now John Bull—than whom no one has a deeper interest in commerce—is about to ask if the Confederate government disposes of neutral vessels without adjudication by a Prize Court.

There has never been any Confederate Prize Court, save such as sat upon the deck of every Confederate steamer. It is about time for the English Government to enter upon the study of International law, after having not only furnished the vessels that have been engaged in the piracy, but shielded the pirates after they had committed their felonies.—*Cleveland Herald.*

WHAT IS PIRACY?—It seems a marvel that statesmen of this nineteenth century should hesitate as to pronouncing the privateering of the Confederate States bold piracy.

And yet they do. The English House of Commons seem to be waking from its Rip Van Winkle repose of four years, and begins to rub its eyes, and to wonder if it be the Confederates are but pirates.

For three or four years the Southern traitors have sailed the ocean as clearly pirates as any freebooters that ever scuttled a ship, and now John Bull—than whom no one has a deeper interest in commerce—is about to ask if the Confederate government disposes of neutral vessels without adjudication by a Prize Court.

There has never been any Confederate Prize Court, save such as sat upon the deck of every Confederate steamer. It is about time for the English Government to enter upon the study of International law, after having not only furnished the vessels that have been engaged in the piracy, but shielded the pirates after they had committed their felonies.—*Cleveland Herald.*

WHAT IS PIRACY?—It seems a marvel that statesmen of this nineteenth century should hesitate as to pronouncing the privateering of the Confederate States bold piracy.

And yet they do. The English House of Commons seem to be waking from its Rip Van Winkle repose of four years, and begins to rub its eyes, and to wonder if it be the Confederates are but pirates.

For three or four years the Southern traitors have sailed the ocean as clearly pirates as any freebooters that ever scuttled a ship, and now John Bull—than whom no one has a deeper interest in commerce—is about to ask if the Confederate government disposes of neutral vessels without adjudication by a Prize Court.

There has never been any Confederate Prize Court, save such as sat upon the deck of every Confederate steamer. It is about time for the English Government to enter upon the study of International law, after having not only furnished the vessels that have been engaged in the piracy, but shielded the pirates after they had committed their felonies.—*Cleveland Herald.*

WHAT IS PIRACY?—It seems a marvel that statesmen of this nineteenth century should hesitate as to pronouncing the privateering of the Confederate States bold piracy.

And yet they do. The English House of Commons seem

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 28, 1865.

NOTICE TO IRISHMEN!

The "Fenian Society" being now fully organized in Frankfort, will meet every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the School room at the Odd Fellows' Hall—till further notice.

1m.

Review of News.

Official despatches have been received of a severe fight in Virginia. On Saturday morning the enemy attacked Gen. Grant's lines, and by a strong and sudden assault captured Fort Steadman. An attack was then made on Fort Haskell, which was checked and the enemy repulsed with great loss. After two attempts to retake the captured Fort by the first brigade of Hartstuff's division, the second brigade arrived, when a charge was made and the enemy were driven from the Fort with the loss of a great number killed and wounded. According to official reports from Gen. Grant, the rebel prisoners already number 2,700, and at the point where the enemy entered the Federal lines their loss in killed was not less than 3,000. The whole line was immediately reoccupied and the guns retaken. Gen. Grant estimates his loss at 800. Gen. McLaughlin was captured by the rebels in Fort Steadman.

The news from Sherman are cheering. He is still marching on. The rebel reports of their victories and Sherman's reverses prove false. A portion of Gen. Sherman's forces, which moved from Fayetteville, on the 21st, met the enemy at Olive Hill, where an engagement ensued. The enemy were beaten and flanked and retreated in great confusion towards Raleigh, while Sherman entered Smithfield, half way between Goldsboro' and Raleigh. Generals Sherman, Schofield and Terry are in communication with each other and are pressing the enemy closely. Gen. Schofield entered Goldsboro' on the 21st instant, meeting with but small resistance and capturing a large amount of property. Rebel prisoners say the rebel authorities are unable to resist Gen. Grant's combinations and that Raleigh must certainly fall. Great despondency prevails throughout North Carolina, according to the statement of the Fayetteville Observer.

A fight occurred between a party of twenty Union soldiers, sent out by Gen. Meredith, and seventy guerrillas thirty miles from Paducah, on Wednesday last. Twenty guerrillas were killed, including the notorious leader, Capt. McDougall. Captain Gregory, on our side was killed. General Meredith has several expeditions out clearing Western Kentucky of guerrillas.

Gen. Crook resumed command of the Department of Western Virginia on the 21st, He and Gen. Kelly were exchanged some days since.

The Richmond Examiner is solicitous about the arrangement for supplying Richmond with food, and says the fate of the city and the whole Confederacy is becoming a question of vital importance.

Some Yankee officers, a rebel paper states, who had escaped from jail in Columbia made their appearance in the public square when Sherman entered that city. They had been secreted by residents of the place. This tells of some remains of a Union feeling.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday night at 15%.

Treasure in the New Jersey Legislature,

New Jersey, for her refusal to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, is receiving the applause of the peace, semi-rebel sheets in Kentucky and other States. The bold stand of her Legislature for the rights of the rebellious States,—which rights by the way those States have already themselves abandoned—their tender regard for the feelings of those who are in arms to destroy their native country, is exciting the admiration of all whose sympathies are with the rebellion. Since the action of New Jersey on the amendment, that State has by her legislation done still more to win the applause of traitors. Fearing that the majority in the State would elect a legislature that would ratify the Amendment, the present Assembly immediately took the requisite steps to make null the wishes of that majority. An act was introduced and passed forbidding the New Jersey soldiers in the field the right of voting. If these citizens, disfranchised in the eyes of the Peace Democracy because their patriotism has called them to the field, could vote, the Union Legislature would be elected. The New Jersey Legislature has, however, decided that the majority shall not vote and that the State shall remain in the interests of the rebellion. But not content with getting on her knees before the Slaveocracy, she has fallen flat in the dust to do it homage. A bill was brought before the Legislature to incorporate an association in Sussex county, for raising a monument to those soldiers from that county who had fallen in battle for their country. The bill mentioned them as engaged "in the suppression of the present unholy rebellion." The Democratic majority struck out the word "unholy." Loyal members moved the insertion of the terms "wicked and causeless," then "causeless" alone, and finally "unjustifiable," but the Democratic majority, by a solid vote, refused to characterize the rebellion by any one of these terms. Finally a Democrat moved to insert the word "righteous" before "rebellion," but the traitor could not find enough brother traitors with sufficient boldness to carry it. Traitors at heart they were, every one of them, but "they

feared the people." Such is the Legislature that has refused to ratify the Constitutional Amendment. It has done it because of its sympathy with rebellion and of its hopes for the success of the Confederacy. Those who praise the New Jersey Assembly for its work are prompted to it by the same sympathy and hopes. They are praising men who are engaged in an infamous work,—applauding a nest of traitors who are doing all they dare for their country's ruin.

Deb. A prominent argument urged by the opponents of the Constitutional Amendment is that it is an unwarranted interference with the affairs and rights of the States in rebellion. This plea is found in nearly every article and speech against the act. But it is hard to show where this interference lies, as far as Kentucky is concerned. On this question she votes for herself—as her own interest requires. Her most prominent statesmen admit that the institution of slavery is ruined beyond hope, and that the State needs laborers, which laborers cannot be had under the existing state of things. Therefore for her prosperity in the future she is called upon to give her sanction to the proposed measure. On still higher ground this is required—the permanency of the Union, and its peace in the future demand the removal of that which must always endanger both. The free loyal States are urging Kentucky to give her voice for the amendment, that the firm establishment of the Union may be assured. On the contrary sympathizers with the rebellion and those who love the South better than the Union are urging the State to resist the Amendment, because otherwise she may interfere with the rights of those who are doing all they can to destroy the Union. Which advice is it for the interest of Kentucky to follow? It is well known that it was the intention of the South to carry on the war in the border States, and that Kentucky especially was to become the dark and bloody, ground again. The Richmond Enquirer taunting the Gulf States with their cowardice in deserting Virginia in its great straits, charges them with this purpose, and that they raised the standard of rebellion so boldly because they were "protected by those on the border." We all know how the Southern army violated Kentucky neutrality, and came here to overrun and desolate the State, and how again and again they have attempted to make the State the seat of war. Again, Secession leaders declared that Secession would be the ruin of slavery, and they were implored by the border States to desist from rebellion in order that their interest in the institution might not be destroyed. Did they listen to the pleading of Kentucky, or at all regard her rights? Not for a moment. Why then are we called upon to oppose a measure, required by the good of the country and the interest of the State, merely because it will interfere with the rights of States in rebellion? It was their purpose to establish a Government though they knew that to accomplish it the Border States must be utterly ruined; yet we are to bow to their will and vote for their benefit. But the ratification by Kentucky is no interference with the rights of the South. Had they not forsaken their allegiance those States could have voted against the Amendment, just as the free States are voting for it, and neither would have interfered with the rights of the other. That they cannot now vote is their own fault, and Kentucky has nothing to do with it. She votes as she believes to be best, and in no sense does injustice to the South. The South has cut herself loose from our sympathies, she has derided them, and has also scorched the entreaties of the border States not to drag them into the horrors of civil war. This maudlin sympathy with her in her infamous crimes is utterly at variance with patriotism and manliness.

Deb. There is no longer any doubt of the existence of rich mineral deposits in Utah, notwithstanding Brigham Young uses every effort to keep them hidden from the profane hands of the Gentile world. Meadow Valley, some three hundred miles in a southerly direction from Great Salt Lake City, and about one hundred miles from the head of navigation on the Colorado river, contains silver mines of incalculable value—the ore being so rich, it is stated, as to be malleable under the hammer. Assays made in San Francisco, Salt Lake City, and New York prove it to be worth more than the Washoe lodes.

Careless Writers.

The report of Postmaster Dennison shows an extraordinary amount of carelessness on the part of the letter writing community. 3,508,252 dead letters were received during the past year—over 9,000 a day. Many of these letters contained money, deeds, bills of exchange, drafts, checks, jewelry and other valuables. Some of them were misdirected, others not directed at all, others unstamped, and others only partially directed. Thousands of dead letters were returned to the writers, but the great majority had to be destroyed.

This statement ought to teach the public to be more careful in their correspondence, for the amount of suffering caused by these lost letters is incalculable.

MISTAKEN BUTTER DEALERS—A Connecticut farmer has hoarded about a ton of butter, waiting until he could realize seventy-five cents per pound for it. He is now offered thirty to thirty-six cents per pound, according to quality. The Springfield Union of Saturday says that some of the grocery men there who brought up large quantities of butter at 57 and 58 cents per pound, are now selling the same at 35 cents. In New York it is said that large quantities have recently been sold as low as 16 cents per pound.

Rebel Council in Paris.

Malakoff, the Paris Correspondent of the New York Times, in a late letter to that paper states that a rebel diplomatic council had just been held in Paris. Mr. Mason from London, and Messrs. Mann and Buchanan from Brussels were present. The result of their deliberations were of course kept from the public, but there were indications from outside sources of their nature. The London Index the organ of the secession emissaries in England, this correspondent says, "declares in an article which is no doubt based on the proceedings of the Council, that negotiations are now going on between European Governments which will impart quite a new turn to affairs in America, and this statement of the rebel organ is printed by the Moniteur. Members of the Council have also been heard to boast that there would be peace between the North and South, of course on the basis of separation, by the first of May." This date is not very far off so that we shall not be kept very long in suspense.

Malakoff says, however, that "on our side of the question we have unmistakable evidence that at no time since the commencement of the war has there been so little likelihood of the recognition of the Confederacy as now." This is no doubt true. The indications both from France and England are most favorable to our Government. Though these countries may lament our success through fear of its operating disastrously on Monarchical governments—as Carlyle says, of driving England to Democracy by express train—and on this account may have intended to interfere in case of the success of the Federal arms; yet it has been too rapid and overwhelming for them now to interfere with safety to themselves. The strength and power of the Union have been plainly revealed for those Governments to place themselves in array against it. Still the wily emissaries of the rebels will have to be closely watched. They are traitors, utterly unscrupulous as to what they do or say. Our ministers abroad will need to be unceasingly watchful of their cunning and mendacity, and to meet them boldly at every point.

Deb. A New York despatch, under date of March 25th, gives from a Washington correspondent a series of revelations concerning the rebel Confederacy which are of very important character—we are obliged to add, however, if true. Yet from the present condition of the Confederacy, from recent reports from Richmond as to the views of Gen. Lee and from what has been again and again asserted as to the opinion of Mr. Stephens on the prospect of the success of the rebellion, these revelations are worthy of notice. It is stated that Gen. Lee was brought before a rebel Senate Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Confederacy. He said it would be bad policy to evacuate Richmond as the Virginia troops would not go to North Carolina, and that they had not troops enough to last till midsummer, thus necessitating the arming of the negroes. He also states that the army was almost unanimous for peace, the common sentiment being that they cannot prolong the war through another campaign. He thinks the best policy is to make peace on the plan proposed by Mr. Stephens, and though willing to command the armies if required yet he does not think he could save the cause now—no human power could save it.

The plan Mr. Stephens proposes is this. Looking upon further efforts on the part of the Confederate Government towards negotiations or to carry on the war as futile and unjust to the people, Mr. Stephens thus states his plan.

First—Let President Lincoln issue an address to the army and people of the South, embodying what he has said as to peace, and what passed at the interview.

Second—Appoint Commissioners to meet State Commissioners, consult on peace and the return of slaves on condition of obedience to the Constitution and laws of the Confederacy.

Third—Election by the States sending commissioners of conference, who shall enter Congress upon equal terms. Stephens believed this plan would secure the approbation of North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and perhaps South Carolina and Virginia.

When Mr. Stephens returned from the Hampton Roads Conference, it is stated, he told his friends they could have peace by the 1st of May, Mr. Lincoln being ready to treat with the States in the way he proposes. The instructions of Mr. Davis to his Commissioners were such that Mr. Lincoln could not entertain them. Other revelations of like character are given, all pointing to an approaching peace. These may or may not be true, but they agree well with what we know of the desperate state of the Confederacy, and we believe that if our arms shall be successful in the battles which seem to be imminent, Davis will be forced to make overture of peace. They may be made before more blood is shed, in view of the hopelessness of the rebel cause. For this all lovers of their country will hope and pray.

Deb. The N. Y. Evening Post says the Government agents in that city are energetically employed in shipping supplies and forwarding them to our various armies. It is difficult to find vessels enough to carry the stores, which comprise provisions for the men, forage for the horses, small ammunition, guns, shot, shell, cannon and supplies of every description. The number of vessels loading is about forty, and the proportion of steamers one quarter, according to the usual average. At the same time vessels are employed in carrying troops to various points where they can co-operate with our armies.

Deb. The Indianapolis Journal gives the following description of one of the men drafted from that city: "The examining surgeon found that he was suffering under a complication of diseases—one lung entirely gone, rheumatism, ossification of the heart, Bright's disease of the kidneys, with a pre-disposition to spotted fever."

U. S. GRANT.—A Connecticut farmer has hoarded about a ton of butter, waiting until he could realize seventy-five cents per pound for it. He is now offered thirty to thirty-six cents per pound, according to quality. The Springfield Union of Saturday says that some of the grocery men there who brought up large quantities of butter at 57 and 58 cents per pound, are now selling the same at 35 cents. In New York it is said that large quantities have recently been sold as low as 16 cents per pound.

U. S. GRANT.—The "Why don't you give us a little Greek and Latin occasionally?" asked a country deacon of a new minister.

"Why, do you understand those languages?"

"No, but we pay for the best, and we ought to have it."

SHELBYVILLE, KY., March 22, 1865.

Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth:

A few days since we noticed in your columns an editorial commendation of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Regiment. For some five weeks we have had a portion of Company G, of that regiment, with us, quartered among the loyal citizens. And our citizens, therefore, are ready to cheerfully endorse every word you wrote. The old axiom,—"a gentleman and a soldier,"—was fully exemplified by the deportment of the members of Company G, who were here. They are soldiers,—gentlemen—good citizens—moral and upright in their deportment.

We regretted that they were ordered away, and they bear with them the best wishes of the loyal citizens of Shelbyville, for their present and future welfare and happiness, and their safe return to homes and friends.

We now have with us a company of the 18th Ohio. They appear to be good and orderly men; and we fully anticipate that they will be worthy successors of the gallant and soldierly Wisconsin boys.

Respectfully yours,

PRINADO.

THE FALL IN COTTON GOODS.—The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says the declining prices of cotton goods brings the manufacturers to a stand, and but very few of the cotton factories are now running. On a falling market they find it difficult to dispose of their goods. The work on the Newburyport corporations still continues, and they have not a large amount of cloth on hand. All of them have but a million and a half yards, which is not half so much as a single corporation has had at once in times past.

The Unprophetic Jeff. Davis.

The most passionate admirers of Jeff. Davis cannot feel much confidence in him as a prophet. Four years ago, in February, 1841, he said in Stevenson, Ala.: "Your border States will gladly come into the Southern Confederacy within sixty days, as we will be given, however, by which a vast majority of the cases can be readily determined.

1. Every person must be presumed to have an actual domicil or actual residence in any enrollment sub-district, shall be credited to the sub-district or district where he is enrolled, or shall be allowed to select his locality?

2. The first of the above questions may be divided into two parts: First, as to the meaning of the words "actual residence;" and secondly, as to the proper mode of ascertaining the "actual residence."

It is very difficult to give a test by which the question of actual residence may be determined in each particular case. A few general rules may be given, however, by which a vast majority of the cases can be readily determined.

1. Every person must be presumed to have an actual residence somewhere.

2. A man can have but one actual residence at one and the same time.

3. A residence once acquired remains until another is acquired.

4. The place of a man's origin is that of his actual residence until he acquires another.

5. Minors have their actual residence with their parents, guardians, or, if apprentices, with their masters.

6. Adults reside at the places of their dwelling.

A man's dwelling is in contradistinction to his place of business, trade or occupation. He dwells at the place he habitually sleeps or passes his nights.

In every country there is more or less population due to like drifts. This never excepts in a city, and goes there whenever and wherever the opportunity of employment may invite, or fancy dictate. Such persons have their actual residence in the community in which they may dwell at the time of the enrollment.

As to the mode of ascertaining the actual residence of a recruit, the statute gives authority to the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and give such instructions as will enable the Boards of Enrollment and Musterling Officers to ascertain the facts, and assign the credit according to the truth of the case. In most cases, the affidavit of the enrolled man will determine the matter. But as it is a question in which the sub-districts have an interest as well as the recruits, and as recruits may, for bounties or bribes, declare contrary to the fact, their places of residence, the rule to be prescribed should admit of counter proof.

II. My opinion is, that where the actual residence is in one sub-district, and the man is enrolled in a different sub-district, the credit should be given to the district of his actual residence.

The whole object and purpose of this section is to fix a rule by which places are to receive credits for enrolled men. It gives a rule of credits to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrollment sub-district, for enrolled men only. It is silent as to how or where recruits, not enrolled or liable to be enrolled, are to be credited. In order that the credit may be made according to the rule in this section prescribed, the man must not only have an actual residence, but he must be enrolled. The words of the section, "and where such persons were or shall be enrolled," relate to the fact of enrollment rather than to the place of enrollment. Those words are introduced to announce the fact of enrollment, and not to affect or control the question as to the place of credit. This is manifest from the context, and especially from the words in parentheses just following those above quoted, to-wit: ("if liable to enrollment").

III. Nothing else appearing it must be taken for granted that actual residence is the place of enrollment, and the credit given accordingly. If, however, it should be made to appear that, though enrolled in a particular sub-district, the person has no actual residence, then this statute furnishes no rule by which the credit can be given. In such case, the credit must be given under the law, or according to the rule in force before and independently of this Act.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. SPEED,

Atty' Gen.

Official:

W. H. SIDELL,

Lt. Col. 10th U. S. Infantry,

Actg' Asst' Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.

March 28, 1865-1t.

DRAFT.

OPINION.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 15, 1865. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: Upon the 14th section of the act entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces," which provides as follows:

"That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrollment sub-district, where such persons belong by actual residence, if such persons have an actual residence within the United States, and where such persons were or shall be enrolled, (if liable to enrollment); and it is hereby made the duty of the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and give such instruction to the several Provost Marshals, Boards of Enrollment, and Musterling Officers, as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section, to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country: Provided, That in any call for troops hereafter, no county, town, township, ward, precinct or election district, shall have credit except for men actually furnished on said call, or the preceding call by said county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, mustered into the military or naval service on the

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

[April 7, 1862-tf.]

WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.
May 13th, 1863-tf.

J. W. FINNELL V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals; Federal Courts, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business connected to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

NEW ENGLAND
Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance
Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.

LOSSES equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE E. L. VANWINKLE.
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Office—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion & Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

Kentucky River Coal.
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANDEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. Feb 2 twf.

L. WEITZEL V. BERBERICH.
WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentleman's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DEPOSITION.

He is about 39 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark hair, ruddy sallow complexion, weighs about 130 pounds, has a stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-348.

WANTED—VOLUNTEERS!

LIEUTENANT S. F. ELWOOD formerly of the 139th O. V. I., wants 20 men to fill his Company for the 189th O. V. I.

Boys enlist with veteran officers and get (\$300) three hundred and fifty dollars cash bounty, and (\$100) one hundred dollars Government bounty.

Office No. 152½ Walnut street near 4th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Feb. 1, 1865-1t.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 150 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27, 1864-336-1m.

W. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

July 15, 1864-1m-344.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defendants, In Equity.

On pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, if being County Court day, on credits of \$12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Suspension Bridge over main Licking river at said place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchises, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, bearing interest from date.

C. A. WANDELHOR, Commissioner.

FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864-336-6tw3w.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals; Federal Courts, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business connected to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance
Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.

LOSSES equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE E. L. VANWINKLE.
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Office—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion & Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the

BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a

large lot of CANDEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny,

and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the

lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. Feb 2 twf.

L. WEITZEL V. BERBERICH.
WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of

Frankfort and vicinity that they have

opened a select stock of spring goods for

Gentleman's wear, which they will sell low for

cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in

all its branches, and will warrant their work to

give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the

charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan

Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me

that JOHN TANNER was committed to the

Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder

of his wife, two children and sister-in-law,

and for arson; he made his escape from jail on

the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and

going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid,

do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED

DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the

said John Tanner, and his delivery to the

Jailer of Garrard county, within one year from

the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused the

seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort this 22d

day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DEPOSITION.

He is about 39 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6

inches high, dark hair, ruddy sallow complexion,

weighs about 130 pounds, has a stammering

in his speech, articulates imperfectly,

and in the habit of repeating the last words

of every sentence. At first the impression is

made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-348.

WANTED—VOLUNTEERS!

<p